- 饲粮磷水平对育肥猪磷的标准回肠及全肠道消化率评定的影响 1 刘正群 1 吕帅兵 1 解竞静 1 张祖翔 2 刘静波 1,2 张宏福 1* 2 (1.中国农业科学院北京畜牧兽医研究所,动物营养学国家重点实验室,北京 100193; 2. 3 西南科技大学生命科学与工程学院,绵阳 621010) 4 摘 要:本试验旨在研究饲粮磷水平对育肥猪磷的标准回肠消化率(SID)及标准全肠道消 5 化率(STTD)评定的影响。选用 18 头平均体重为(73.8±3.3) kg、安装了简单 T 型瘘管 6 的育肥猪,采用 9×4 不完全拉丁方设计,采用 9 种饲粮,进行 4 期试验。9 种饲粮中无磷 7 8 饲粮用于测定基础内源磷排泄量(EPL),6种半纯合饲粮和2种混合饲粮用于测定磷的消化 9 率。以三氧化二铬为指示剂测定 EPL 和磷的消化率。结果表明: 1) 饲粮类型极显著影响育 肥猪回肠磷排泄量、磷的表观回肠消化率(AID)及 SID(P<0.01);饲粮磷水平极显著影 10 响育肥猪回肠磷排泄量 (P<0.01),但对磷的 AID 和 SID 影响不显著 (P>0.05);饲粮类型 11 12 与饲粮磷水平的互作效应极显著影响育肥猪回肠磷排泄量、磷的 AID 及 SID (P<0.01)。2) 饲粮类型极显著影响育肥猪全肠道磷排泄量、磷的表观全肠道消化率(ATTD)和 STTD 13 (P < 0.01); 饲粮磷水平极显著影响育肥猪全肠道磷排泄量、磷的 ATTD (P < 0.01), 但对磷 14 15 的 STTD 的影响不显著 (P>0.05); 饲粮类型及饲粮磷水平的互作效应显著影响育肥猪的全 16 肠道磷排泄量(P<0.01)和磷的 ATTD(P<0.05),但对磷的 STTD 无显著影响(P>0.05)。 由此可见, 在本试验条件下, 饲粮磷水平对育肥猪磷的 AID、SID 及 STTD 评定无显著影响, 17 但饲粮磷水平显著影响育肥猪磷的 ATTD 评定。因此,在使用 STTD 评定猪饲料原料中磷 18 的利用效率时可配制具有不同磷水平的试验饲粮。 19 关键词: 育肥猪; 磷; 表观消化率; 标准消化率 20 中图分类号: S816.17; S828 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 21
- 22 为准确评定育肥猪对磷的标准回肠消化率(standardized ileal digestibility,SID)及标准全
- 23 肠道消化率(standardized total tract digestibility,STTD),研究不同磷水平对育肥猪磷的消化

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- 24 率的影响十分重要。已有研究表明,饲粮不同粗蛋白质水平影响回肠内源氨基酸损失,从而
- 25 影响生长猪氨基酸表观回肠消化率(apparent ileal digestibility,AID)的评定[1]。同样,饲粮
- 26 不同磷水平也会导致猪内源磷排泄量(endogenous P losses,EPL)占其总磷排泄量的比例不
- 27 同,从而影响 AID 及表观全肠道消化率(apparent total tract digestibility,ATTD)的评定^[2-3]。
- 28 Shen 等[4]和 Dilger 等[5]研究表明,生长猪磷的回肠消化率和全肠道消化率无显著差异,表明
- 29 磷的回肠消化率和全肠道消化率均可有效地评定饲粮中磷的利用效率,且 NRC(2012)[6]
- 30 中推荐使用 STTD 来评定猪对饲料原料中磷的生物学效价。造成生长猪磷的消化率评定在不
- 31 同研究中存在显著差异的因素主要有饲粮类型、磷水平及钙磷比等[7-9]。已有研究指出,通
- 32 过添加无机磷提高饲粮磷水平可显著提高猪的 AID 和 ATTD[10-11]。因此,本研究假设在没
- 33 有无机磷添加的基础上,饲粮不同磷水平可能会造成育肥猪对磷的 SID 和 STTD 的差异。
- 34 以豆粕、菜籽粕、玉米干酒糟及其可溶物(distillers dried grains with solubles,DDGS)作为单
- 35 一磷来源的半纯合饲粮和玉米、豆粕、菜籽粕和玉米 DDGS 作为磷来源组成的混合饲粮为
- 36 试验饲粮,考察饲粮磷水平对育肥猪磷的 SID 和 STTD 评定的影响。
- 37 1 材料与方法
- 38 1.1 试验设计和饲养管理
- 39 试验选用 18 头平均体重为(73.8±3.3) kg、安装了简单 T 型瘘管的"杜×长×大"杂交阉公
- 40 猪,根据体重随机分为9组,每组2个重复,每个重复1头猪。试验采用9×4不完全拉丁
- 41 方设计,采用 9 种饲粮,进行 4 期试验。9 种饲粮分别为: 1 种无磷饲粮
- 42 (phosphorus-freediet,PFD), 用来估计 EPL; 6 种半纯合饲粮,即分别由豆粕、菜籽粕、玉
- 43 米 DDGS 作为单一磷来源,并设置 2 个磷水平; 2 种混合饲粮,即由玉米、豆粕、菜籽粕和
- 44 玉米 DDGS 作为磷来源,并设置 2 个磷水平。试验饲粮组成及营养水平见表 1。选择三氧化
- 45 二铬作为指示剂测定磷的消化率。试验动物于不锈钢代谢笼内饲养,自然光照,室温控制在
- 46 20 ℃左右。试验期包括 5 d 适应期、2 d 粪便收集期、2 d 食糜收集期,采食量根据试验动
- 47 物体重的 3.5% 计算得出,分 2 次分别于 08:00 和 17:00 饲喂,试验动物自由饮水。
- 48 1.2 样本收集和处理
- 49 试验经过 5 d 适应期后, 收集试验动物在试验第 6 天和第 7 天 08:00—18:00 排出的全部
- 50 粪便, 并收集试验动物在第8天和第9天08:00—18:00的全部食糜。粪便样品和食糜样品

- 51 收集后立即置于-20 ℃冰箱中冷冻保存, 待试验结束后将每头猪的全部食糜和粪便样品分别
- 52 混合均匀后,置于65 ℃烘箱干燥后粉碎待测。
- 53 1.3 测定指标与方法
- 54 试验饲粮、食糜、粪便样品的常规营养成分及总磷含量参考张丽英[12]测定方法测定,
- 55 三氧化二铬含量参考 Fenton 等[13]提出的方法进行测定。
- 56 1.4 计算方法
- 57 饲粮磷的 AID 和 SID 按照如下公式进行计算:
- 58 磷的 AID (%) =100-[(饲粮铬含量/食糜中铬含量)×(食糜中磷含量/饲粮中磷含量)
- 59 $\times 100$];
- 61 其中,回肠 EPL=食糜中磷含量×饲粮磷含量/食糜中铬的含量。
- 62 磷的 ATTD 和 STTD 按照如下公式进行计算:
- 63 磷的 ATTD (%) =100-[(饲粮中铬含量/粪中铬含量)×(粪中磷含量/饲粮中磷含量)
- 64 $\times 100$];
- 65 磷的 STTD (%) =ATTD+(全肠道 EPL/饲粮磷含量)×100。
- 66 其中,全肠道 EPL=粪中磷含量×饲粮磷含量/粪中铬的含量。
- 67 1.5 数据统计与分析
- 68 采用 SAS 9.2 统计分析软件中的一般线性模型(GLM)对试验数据进行方差分析和显
- 69 著性检验,使用最小显著差异法(LSD)比较磷的回肠及全肠道消化率的差异,统计结果以
- 70 平均值±标准误表示, P<0.05 为差异显著。
- 71 2 结果与分析
- 72 2.1 饲粮类型及磷水平对育肥猪采食量和干物质摄入量的影响
- 73 由表 2 可见,各试验组之间育肥猪的体重、采食量及干物质摄入量均无显著差异
- 74 (*P*>0.05).
- 75 2.2 饲粮类型及磷水平对育肥猪磷回肠消化率的影响
- 76 由表 3 可见,饲粮类型极显著影响育肥猪回肠磷排泄量、磷的 AID 和 SID (P<0.01)。
- 77 在总磷摄入量相近的条件下, 饲喂玉米 DDGS 饲粮的育肥猪回肠磷排泄量低于菜籽粕和混

- 78 合饲粮组的回肠磷排泄量,导致饲喂玉米 DDGS 饲粮的 AID 和 SID 高于豆粕组、菜籽粕组
- 79 和混合饲粮组。饲粮磷水平极显著影响育肥猪回肠食糜的磷排泄量(P < 0.01),但对育肥猪
- 80 磷的 AID 和 SID 的影响差异不显著 (P>0.05)。 饲粮类型与磷水平的互作效应极显著影响育
- 81 肥猪回肠磷排泄量、磷的 AID 及 SID (*P*<0.01)。
- 82 2.3 饲粮类型及磷水平对育肥猪磷全肠道消化率的影响
- 83 由表 3 可见,饲粮类型极显著影响育肥猪全肠道磷排泄量、磷的 ATTD 和 STTD
- 84 (P<0.01), 与饲粮类型对回肠磷排泄量和磷消化率的影响类似。饲喂玉米 DDGS 饲粮的育
- 85 肥猪全肠道磷排泄量低于菜籽粕组和混合饲粮组的全肠道磷排泄量,导致饲喂玉米 DDGS
- 86 饲粮的育肥猪磷的 ATTD 和 STTD 高于其他饲粮组。饲粮磷水平极显著影响育肥猪全肠道
- 87 磷排泄量(P<0.01),饲粮磷水平越高,全肠道磷排泄量越高,同时饲粮磷水平极显著影响
- 88 磷的 ATTD (P<0.01),在豆粕组、菜籽粕组及玉米 DDGS 组饲粮中,高磷水平组 ATTD 高
- 89 于低磷水平组。但饲粮磷水平对育肥猪磷的 STTD 的影响差异不显著 (P>0.05)。此外,饲
- 90 粮类型及磷水平的互作效应显著影响育肥猪的全肠道磷排泄量(P<0.01)和磷的 ATTD
- 91 (*P*<0.05), 但对育肥猪磷的 STTD 无显著影响 (*P*>0.05)。
- 92 3 讨论
- 93 指示剂法和全收粪法是测定生长猪养分消化率的主要方法。采用全收粪法能比较准确
- 94 地测定猪养分的消化率,但收集全部粪便工作强度较大,且受诸多条件限制。因此,早期研
- 96 分前期研究表明生长猪磷的全肠道消化率和回肠消化率之间无显著差异,因此 Shen 等[4]、
- 97 Dilger 等[5]提出磷的全肠道消化率和回肠消化率均可被用于评定生长猪对饲粮中磷的利用效
- 98 率。使用回肠消化率和全肠道消化率评定生长猪对饲粮中磷的利用效率时各有利弊。使用回
- 99 肠消化率来评定生长猪对磷的利用效率时需要收集其回肠食糜,收集回肠食糜可减少样品被
- 100 污染的机率,但收集回肠食糜需要对猪只进行外科瘘管手术以及术后的护理工作,会相应增
- 101 加试验的工作量。而使用全肠道消化率评定磷的利用效率时可省去瘘管手术的安装,从而减
- 102 轻试验的工作量,但是粪便样品收集过程中容易受到尿液等的污染。NRC(2012) [6]提出通
- 103 过使用 PFD 可测得生长猪 EPL,对磷的 ATTD 进行校正,从而得出磷的 STTD,该理论的
- 104 假设是基于特定内源磷的排泄量不受饲粮类型和饲粮磷水平的影响。本研究通过比较不同磷

- 105 水平的 4 种饲粮的回肠消化率和全肠道消化率,探讨饲粮磷水平对育肥猪磷的 SID 和 STTD 106 评定的影响。
- 107 在本试验条件下,豆粕、菜籽粕及玉米 DDGS 饲粮组育肥猪磷的 AID 与 Bohlke 等[14]、
- 108 Fan 等[15]和 Yáñez 等[16]报道结果基本一致。通过饲喂 PFD 测得育肥猪回肠基础 EPL 为 237.4
- 109 mg/kg 干物质摄入量, 低于 Shen 等[4]通过线性回归方法测定的 693 mg/kg 干物质摄入量。结
- 110 果表明,饲粮磷水平对育肥猪磷的 AID 和 SID 无显著影响,而饲粮类型和磷水平的交互作
- 111 用对磷的 AID 和 SID 的影响显著。这说明在本试验条件下,使用磷的 SID 来评定单一磷来
- 112 源饲料原料磷的利用效率时可以不考虑饲粮磷水平的影响,但在不同磷来源饲料间使用磷的
- 113 SID 评定磷的利用效率时仍需考虑饲粮磷水平的影响。
- 114 本实验条件下豆粕、菜籽粕、玉米-DDGS 组育肥猪磷的 ATTD 与 Bohlke 等[14]、She 等
- 115 [17]、Almeida 等[18]和 Xue 等[19]报道结果基本一致。通过饲喂育肥猪 PFD 测得其全肠道 EPL
- 116 为 275.8 mg/kg 干物质摄入量, 高于目前报道通过饲喂 PFD 测定的基础 EPL 为 139~211 mg/kg
- 117 干物质摄入量[20-21], 但低于 Shen 等[4]通过线性回归方法测定的 670 mg/kg 干物质摄入量。
- 118 本试验通过 PFD 法测定的全肠道 EPL 高于文献报道中 EPL 的原因可能与本试验配制的 PFD
- 119 中仍含总磷 0.07% 以及本试验采用的试验猪体重大于文献中所用的试验猪体重等有关。磷的
- 120 ATTD 经过全肠道 EPL 校正后,得到的磷的 STTD 分别与 Bohlke 等[14]、She 等[17]和 NRC
- 121 (2012) [6]中所提供的豆粕、菜籽粕及玉米 DDGS 磷的 STTD 参考值基本一致。结果表明,
- 122 饲粮磷水平显著影响育肥猪磷的 ATTD,这可能是因为,当饲粮磷水平较低时,大部分磷已
- 123 在小肠被消化吸收,而当饲粮磷水平较高时,未被小肠消化吸收的磷进入后肠依然可被动物
- 124 利用。而磷的 STTD 只受饲粮类型的显著影响,不受饲粮磷水平及其互作效应的显著影响,
- 125 故本试验条件下使用 STTD 值评定磷的利用效率时可以不用考虑试验饲粮中磷水平的影响,
- 126 但该结论是否可推广使用还需要设置更多梯度磷水平的饲粮来验证。
- 127 4 结 论
- 128 ① 本试验条件下饲粮磷水平对育肥猪磷的 AID 及 SID 的评定无显著影响。
- 129 ② 当饲粮总磷水平低于育肥猪总磷需要量时,饲粮磷水平显著影响磷的 ATTD 评定,
- 130 但对磷的 STTD 评定无显著影响。因此, 在使用 STTD 评定猪饲料原料中磷的利用效率时可
- 131 配制具有不同磷水平的试验饲粮。

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192	Effects of Dietary Phosphorus Level on the Determination of Standardized Ileal and Total Tract
193	Digestibility of Phosphorus for Fattening Pigs
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Dietary P level extremely significantly affected ileal P output (P<0.01), but had no significant influences on AID and SID of P for fattening pigs (P>0.05). The interaction of dietary type and dietary P level extremely significantly affected ileal P output, AID and SID of P for fattening pigs (P<0.01). 2) Dietary type extremely significantly affected total tract P output, apparent total tract digestibility (ATTD) and STTD of P for fattening pigs (P<0.01). Dietary P level extremely significantly affected total tract output and ATTD of P (P<0.01), but had no significant influence on STTD of P for fattening pigs (P>0.05). The interaction of dietary type and dietary P level significantly affected total tract output (P<0.01) and ATTD of P (P<0.05), but had no significant influence on STTD of P for fattening pigs (P>0.05). In conclusion, under the condition of this experiment, dietary P level has no significant influence on the determination of AID, SID and STTD of P for fattening pigs. However, dietary P level significantly affects the determination of ATTD of P for fattening pigs. Therefore, experimental diets with different dietary P levels are needed when STTD is used for determining the efficiency of P in feed ingredients of pigs.

Key words: fattening pigs; phosphorus; apparent digestibility; standardized digestibility

表 1 饲粮组成及营养水平(风干基础)

Table 1 Composition and nutrient levels of diets (air-dry basis)

%

项目 Items	无磷饲粮 PFD	豆粕 Soybean meal D		菜籽粕 Ra	peseed meal		及其可溶物 DDGS	混合饲粮 Mixed diet		
		低磷 Low P 高磷 High P 低磷 Low P 高磷 High P		低磷 Low P	高磷 High P	低磷 Low P	高磷 High P			
原料 Ingredients										
玉米 Corn								84.81	54.17	
玉米淀粉 Corn starch	72.55	77.58	59.40	73.74	51.82	65.59	35.53			
豆粕 Soybean meal		18.00	36.00					3.40	13.50	
菜籽粕 Rapeseed meal				21.70	43.30			3.40	13.50	
玉米干酒糟及其可溶物 Corn						29.30	58.50	3.40	13.50	
DDGS						29.30	36.30	3.40	13.50	
纤维素 Cellulose	5.00									
蔗糖 Sucrose	20.00									
碳酸钾 K ₂ CO ₃	0.40									
氧化镁 MgO	0.10									
豆油 Soybean oil		3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	
石粉 Limestone	0.80	0.27	0.45	0.41	0.73	0.96	1.82	0.84	1.18	
三氧化二铬 Cr ₂ O ₃	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	

预混料 Premix ¹⁾	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
氯化胆碱 Choline chloride	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
食盐 NaCl	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
合计 Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
营养水平 Nutrient levels ²⁾									
干物质 DM	90.30	89.96	90.96	89.85	90.62	92.04	92.33	90.22	91.12
粗蛋白质 CP	2.87	8.87	17.23	8.74	16.38	8.47	15.93	11.44	19.17
总能 GE/(MJ/kg)	16.12	16.50	16.99	16.45	17.07	17.31	18.34	17.23	17.97
钙 Ca	0.32	0.22	0.37	0.36	0.64	0.39	0.65	0.40	0.61
总磷 TP	0.07	0.18	0.31	0.30	0.53	0.32	0.54	0.32	0.50

¹⁾预混料为每千克饲粮提供 Premix provided the following per kilogram of diets: Cu (as CuSO₄·5H₂O) 20 mg,Fe (as FeSO₄·7H₂O) 120 mg,Mn (as MnSO₄·H₂O) 30 mg,Zn (as Zn SO₄·H₂O) 120 mg,Se (as Na₂SeO₃) 0.5 mg,I (as KI) 0.5 mg,VA 8 000 IU,VD₃ 2 000 IU,VE 12 IU,VK₃ 1.2 mg,VB₁ 1.5 mg,VB₂ 4 mg,VB₆ 2 mg,VB₁₂ 0.02 mg,生物素 biotin 0.08 mg,泛酸 pantothenic acid 12 mg,烟酸 nicotinic acid 20 mg,叶酸 folic acid 0.5 mg。

²⁾营养水平为测定值。Nutrient levels were measured values。

Table 2 Effects of dietary type and P level on feed intake and dry matter intake for growing pigs

	_	豆粕 Soy	bean meal	菜籽粕 Ra	peseed meal		曹及其可溶 n-DDGS	混合饲粮	Mixed diet			P值 P-value	
项目 Items	无磷饲粮 PFD	低磷	高磷	低磷	高磷	低磷	高磷	低磷	高磷	SEM	饲粮类型	饲粮磷水平	互作
7		Low P	High P	Low P	High P	Low P	High P	Low P	High P		Dietary type	Dietary P	Interactio n
体重 BW/kg	74.72	74.62	73.58	74.02	73.58	73.81	73.51	72.52	74.32	3.34	0.998	0.999	0.976
采食量 Feed intake/(g/d)	2 615	2 612	2 575	2 591	2 576	2 583	2 573	2 538	2 601	116.93	0.998	0.999	0.976
干物质摄入量 DM intake/(g/d)	2 362	2 350	2 342	2 328	2 334	2 378	2 376	2 290	2 370	106.26	0.992	0.799	0.973

表 3 饲粮类型及磷水平对育肥猪磷回肠、全肠道消化率的影响

Table 3 Effects of dietary type and P level on ileal and total tract digestibility of P for fattening pigs

Chi	豆粕 Soybean meal		菜籽粕 Rapeseed meal		玉米干酒糟及其可溶物 Corn-DDGS		混合饲粮 Mixed diet			P值 P-value		
项目 Items	低磷	高磷	低磷	高磷	低磷	高磷	低磷	高磷	SEM	饲粮类型	磷水平	互作
	Low P	High P	Low P	High P	Low P	High P	Low P	High P		Dietary type	P level	Interaction
总磷摄入量 Total P intake/(mg/d)	1 628	2 777	2 712	4 764	2 972	4 998	2 948	4 658				

回肠磷排泄量 Ileal P output/(mg/kg)	1 094	1 528	2 062	3 469	1 232	2 220	1 866	3 213	66.08	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
磷的表观回肠消化率 Apparent ileal	32.82	44.97	23.95	27.18	58.55	55.58	36.68	31.01	1.72	< 0.001	0.171	< 0.001
digestibility of P/%	32.02	44.97	23.73	27.10	30.33	33.30	30.00	31.01	1.72	<0.001	0.171	<0.001
磷的标准回肠消化率 Standardized ileal	47.40	53.52	32.71	32.16	66.54	60.33	44.74	36.10	1.72	< 0.001	0.062	< 0.001
digestibility of P/% ¹	47.40	33.32	32.71	32.10	00.54	00.55	77./7	30.10	1.72	<0.001	0.002	<0.001
全肠道磷排泄量 Total tract P	1 069	1 655	1 991	3 194	1 084	1 770	2 007	3 186	52.37	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
output/(mg/kg)	1 00)	1 055	1 //1	3 1)4	1 004	1770	2 007	3 100	32.31	VO.001	V0.001	VO.001
磷的表观全肠道消化率 Apparent total tract	34.32	40.40	26.60	32.95	63.51	64.58	31.92	31.59	1.36	< 0.001	0.001	0.030
digestibility of P/%	34.32	40.40	20.00	32.73	03.31	04.50	31.72	31.37	1.50	<0.001	0.001	0.030
磷的标准全肠道消化率 Standardized total	51.26	50.33	36.76	38.74	72.79	70.10	41.28	37.51	1.36	< 0.001	0.164	0.175
tract digestibility of P/% ²	31.20	30.33	30.70	36.74	12.19	70.10	41.26	37.31	1.30	<0.001	0.104	0.173

¹⁾ 回肠内源磷排泄量为 237 mg/kg。Ileal basal endogenous P loss was 237 mg/kg。

^{2&}lt;sup>2</sup> 全肠道内源磷排泄量为 276 mg/kg。Total tract basal endogenous P loss was 276 mg/kg。